08/935,087
~~09/127361~~

Amilide Search

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x
LOGINID:ssspta1612rxd
PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS	1	Feb 2	Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	Nov 19	PLEASE NOTE IMPORTANT DISPLAY CHANGES IN CAPLUS/HCAPLUS/ZCAPLUS - DATE CHANGE
NEWS	3	Nov 23	No-Longer Polymers List Added to CHEMLIST
NEWS	4	Nov 23	Iteration and Answers Set Limits Increased in REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS	5	Dec 7	ABCD and EUROPEX Files have been Reloaded
NEWS	6	Dec 7	IFIRXA Includes Reissue Patent Numbers
NEWS	7	Dec 7	Patent Family Information Added to CAplus, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS	8	Dec 9	FROSTI (Food Science and Technology Literature) now Available
NEWS	9	Dec 9	New Database for Biotechnology Business Information - BIOCOMMERCE
NEWS	10	Dec 14	BIOSIS Reloaded with New Relational Indexing
NEWS	11	Dec 21	WPIDS Indexing Update Codes Jump Forward in 9901

NEWS EXPRESS	STN Express with Discover! - New V4.1b Free to V4.1 Customers
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:35:38 ON 05 JAN 1999

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.15	0.15

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:35:43 ON 05 JAN 1999
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 01 JAN 99 HIGHEST RN 216431-13-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 04 JAN 99 HIGHEST RN 216431-13-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JUNE 29, 1998

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

=>
Uploading 935an.str

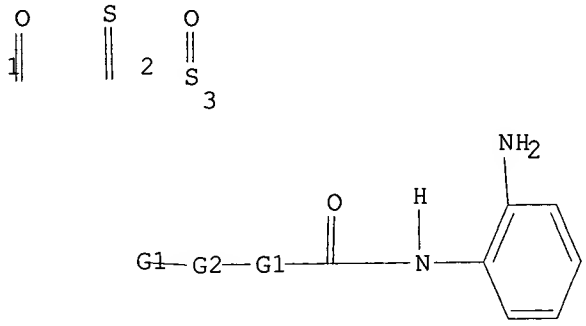
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=>
Uploading 935br.str

L2 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR

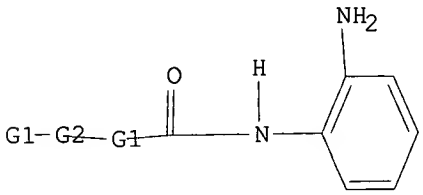


G1 Ph,Hy
G2 SO2,[@1],[@2],[@3]

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> d l2

L2 HAS NO ANSWERS
L2 STR



G1 Ph,Hy
G2 C,S

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l2

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 10:37:12 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 1809 TO ITERATE
55.3% PROCESSED 1000 ITERATIONS 0 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

```
FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:        33631 TO    38729
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               0 TO        0

L3            0 SEA SSS SAM L2

=> file beil

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       1.20       1.35

FILE 'BEILSTEIN' ENTERED AT 10:38:18 ON 05 JAN 1999
COPYRIGHT (c) 1999 Beilstein Chemiedaten und Software GmbH, Beilstein Institut fuer
Literatur der organischen Chemie

FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 NOV 1998

FILE COVERS 1779 TO 1998.
*** CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR 4,356,046 SUBSTANCES AVAILABLE ***
*** FILE CONTAINS 7,376,012 SUBSTANCES ***

**********************************************************************
* PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE ARE NO FORMATS FREE OF COST.                *
* SET NOTICE FEATURE: THE COST ESTIMATES CALCULATED FOR SET NOTICE   *
* ARE BASED ON THE HIGHEST PRICE CATEGORY. THEREFORE; THESE          *
* ESTIMATES MAY NOT REFLECT THE ACTUAL COSTS.                        *
* FOR PRICE INFORMATION SEE HELP COST                                *
**********************************************************************



=> s l2 full

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 10:38:26 FILE 'BEILSTEIN'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -  13906 TO ITERATE
 55.1% PROCESSED    7662 ITERATIONS                          3 ANSWERS
 81.3% PROCESSED   11311 ITERATIONS                          4 ANSWERS
100.0% PROCESSED   13906 ITERATIONS                          4 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.59

L4            4 SEA SSS FUL L2

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.00       1.35

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:39:49 ON 05 JAN 1999
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 1999 American Chemical Society (ACS)

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:  01 JAN  99  HIGHEST RN 216431-13-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 04 JAN  99  HIGHEST RN 216431-13-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JUNE 29, 1998

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

=> s l2 full

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 10:40:03 FILE 'REGISTRY'
```

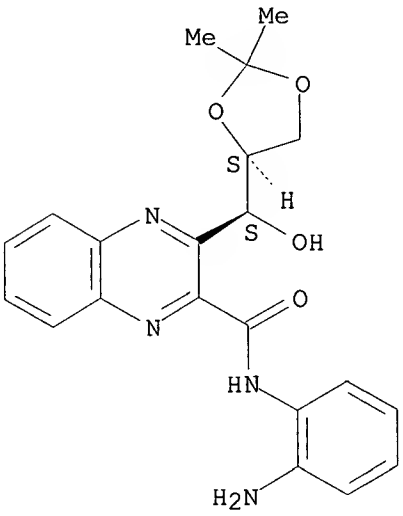
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 36868 TO ITERATE
100.0% PROCESSED 36868 ITERATIONS 6 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.06

L5 6 SEA SSS FUL L2

=> d scan l5

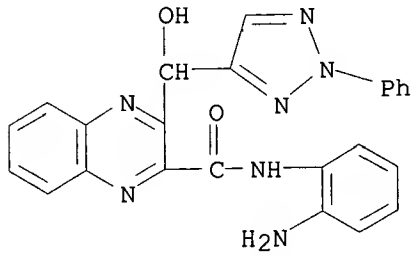
L5 6 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
IN 2-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-aminophenyl)-3-[(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)hydroxymethyl]-, [S-(R*,R*)]- (9CI)
MF C21 H22 N4 O4

Absolute stereochemistry.

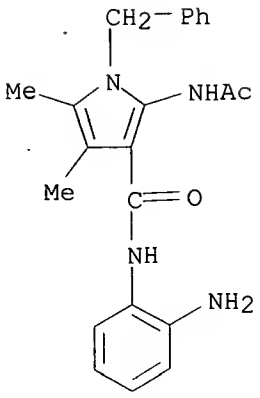


HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):5

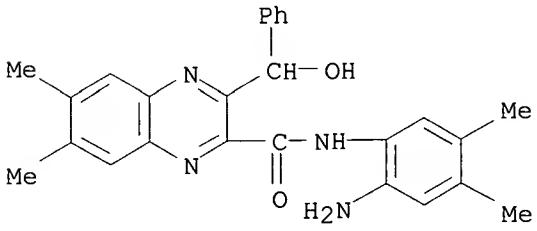
L5 6 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
IN 2-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-aminophenyl)-3-[hydroxy(2-phenyl-2H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)methyl]- (9CI)
MF C24 H19 N7 O2



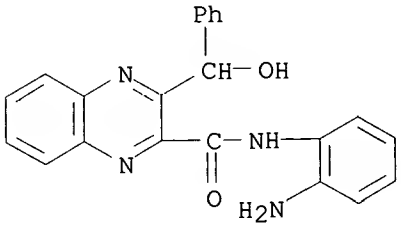
L5 6 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
IN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carboxamide, 2-(acetylamino)-N-(2-aminophenyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI)
MF C22 H24 N4 O2



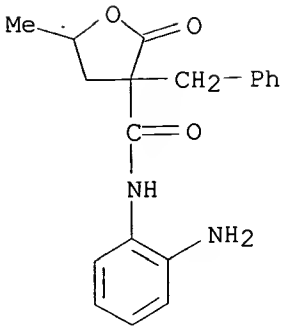
L5 6 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
IN 2-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-amino-4,5-dimethylphenyl)-3-(hydroxyphenylmethyl)-6,7-dimethyl- (9CI)
MF C26 H26 N4 O2



L5 6 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
IN 2-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-aminophenyl)-3-(hydroxyphenylmethyl)-(9CI)
MF C22 H18 N4 O2



L5 6 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
IN 3-Furancarboxamide, N-(2-aminophenyl)tetrahydro-5-methyl-2-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI)
MF C19 H20 N2 O3



ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	121.50	122.85

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:42:40 ON 05 JAN 1999
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1967 - 5 Jan 1999 VOL 130 ISS 2
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Jan 1999 (19990104/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

This file supports REG1stRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

=> s l5

L6 7 L5

=> d l6 fbib abs hitstr

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1993:580281 CAPLUS
DN 119:180281
TI Spectral characteristics of the reaction products of 5-phenyl-2,3,4-furantrione with o-diamines
AU Rashed, Nagwa; Mousaad, Ahmed; Moussa, Adel; El Ashry, El Sayed H.
CS Fac. Sci., Alexandria Univ., Alexandria, Egypt
SO Spectrosc. Lett. (1993), 26(6), 975-95
CODEN: SPLEBX; ISSN: 0038-7010
DT Journal
LA English
GI

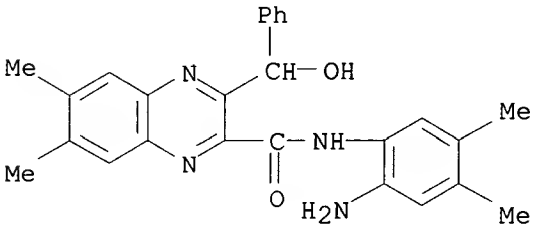
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The 1H and 13C NMR and mass spectra of 2-(2-amino-4,5-dimethylphenylcarbamoyl)-3-(hydroxyphenylmethyl)-6,7-dimethylquinoxaline, 3-(hydroxyphenylmethyl)-6,7-dimethylquinoxalin-2-carboxylic-.gamma.-lactone, 3-(hydroxyphenylmethyl)-6,7-dimethylquinoxalin-2-carboxylic acid phenylhydrazide, 3-[2-hydroxy-2-phenyl-1-(phenylhydrazono)ethyl]-6,7-dimethyl-2(1H)-quinoxalinone, 2,3-dihydro-6,7-dimethyl-3-phenylhydrazono-2-phenylfuro[2,3-b]quinoxaline, 3-(hydroxyphenylmethyl)-6,7-dimethyl-1-phenylflavazole, and 3-(acetoxyphenylmethyl)-6,7-dimethyl-1-phenylflavazole (I-VII, resp., R = Me) have been studied.

IT **150240-24-7P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and spectra of)

RN 150240-24-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-amino-4,5-dimethylphenyl)-3-(hydroxyphenylmethyl)-6,7-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d l6 fbib abs hitstr 2-7

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1992:255569 CAPLUS

DN 116:255569

TI Synthesis and ring transformation of pyrrolo[2,3-d][1,3]oxazine to pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidines.

AU Bayomi, Said M.

CS Coll. Pharm., King Saud Univ., Riyadh, 11451, Saudi Arabia

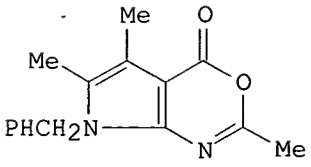
SO J. Chin. Chem. Soc. (Taipei) (1992), 39(1), 101-4
CODEN: JCCTAC; ISSN: 0009-4536

DT Journal

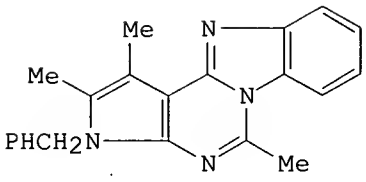
LA English

OS CASREACT 116:255569

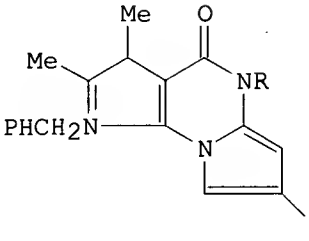
GI



I



II



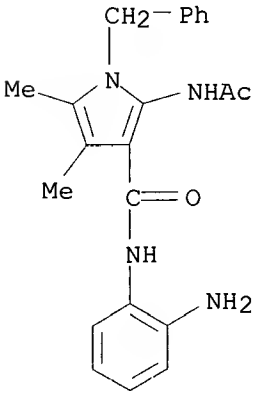
III

AB A convenient route is reported for the synthesis of fused pyrrolo[2,3-d][1,3]oxazine I and pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidines II and III (R = p-MeOC6H4, PhCOCH2NH) from 2-amino-1-benzyl-3-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4,5-dimethylpyrrole.

IT **131696-54-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and intramol. cyclocondensation of, pyrrolopyrimidine from)

RN 131696-54-3 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carboxamide, 2-(acetylamino)-N-(2-aminophenyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1991:62046 CAPLUS

DN 114:62046

TI Synthesis and ring transformation of pyrrolo[2,3-d][1,3]oxazine to pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidines

AU Bayomi, Said M.

CS Coll. Pharm., King Saud Univ., Riyadh, 11451, Saudi Arabia

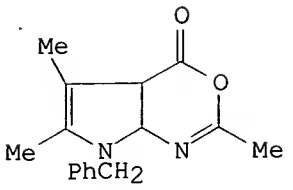
SO Arch. Pharmacal Res. (1990), 13(1), 97-100
CODEN: APHRDQ; ISSN: 0253-6269

DT Journal

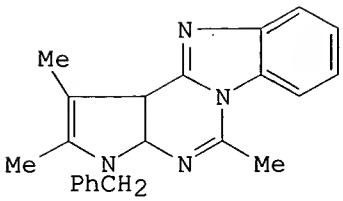
LA English

OS CASREACT 114:62046

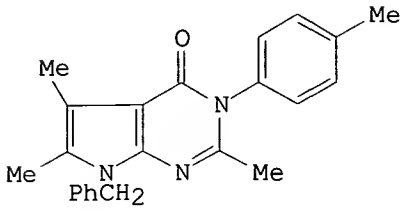
GI



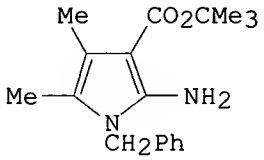
I



II



III



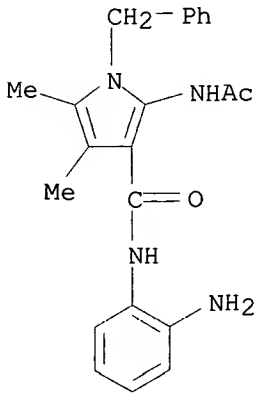
IV

AB A convenient route is reported for the synthesis of fused pyrrolo[2,3-d][1,3]oxazine I, and pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine derivs., e.g. II and III, from 2-amino-1-benzyl-3-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4,5-dimethylpyrrole (IV). Thus, IV was treated with MeCO2COMe, MeCO2H and NaO2CMe to give I, which was treated with o-(H2N)2C6H4 to give II.

IT **131696-54-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and intramol. cyclization of, pyrrolopyrimidinobenzimidazole from)

RN 131696-54-3 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carboxamide, 2-(acetylamino)-N-(2-aminophenyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1986:627198 CAPLUS

DN 105:227198

TI Heterocycles from carbohydrate precursors. Part 29. Reaction of dehydro-L-ascorbic acid analogs with o-phenylenediamine

AU El Ashry, El-Sayed H.; Abdel Rahman, Mohamed A.; El Kilany, Yeldez; Rashed, Nagwa

CS Fac. Sci., Alexandria Univ., Alexandria, Egypt

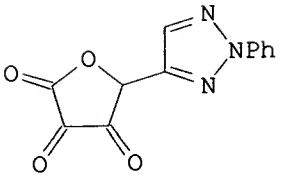
SO Carbohydr. Res. (1986), 153(1), 146-9
CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

DT Journal

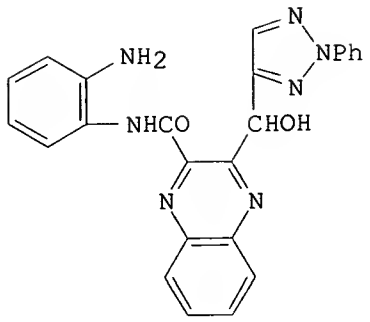
LA English

OS CASREACT 105:227198

GI



I



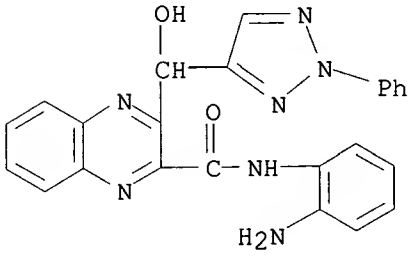
II

AB Reaction of triazolylbutanolide I (0.5 g) with o-C6H4(NH2)2 (0.8 g) in MeOH 10 min at reflux gave 83% quinoxaline deriv. II, whose structure was detd. by IR and mass spectroscopy.

IT **105362-44-5P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and structure of)

RN 105362-44-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-aminophenyl)-3-[hydroxy(2-phenyl-2H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1986:497422 CAPLUS

DN 105:97422

TI Structure of the reaction product of 4-hydroxy-2,3-dioxo-4-phenylbutanoic acid 1,4-lactone with o-phenylenediamine

AU Coxon, Bruce; Dahn, Hans; Khadem, Hassan S. El; Swartz, David L.

CS Cent. Anal. Chem., Natl. Meas. Lab., Washington, DC, 20234, USA

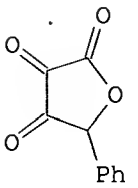
SO Carbohydr. Res. (1985), 142(1), 1-10
CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

DT Journal

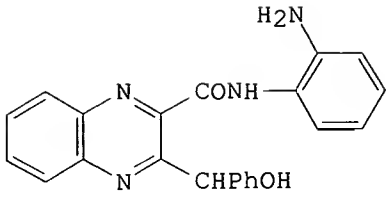
LA English

OS CASREACT 105:97422

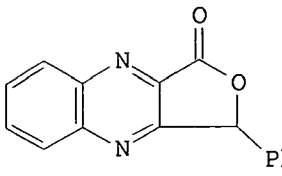
GI



I



III



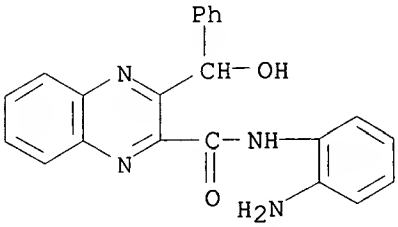
IV

AB Examn. of the structure of the yellow product, obtained by treating 4-phenyl-2,3-dioxobutyrolactone I with 2 mol of o-phenylenediamine (II), by high-resoln. 1H-, 13C-, and 15N-NMR spectroscopy, as well as by electron-impact mass spectrometry, confirmed without ambiguity the structure of the product as the quinoxaline amide III. When I is treated with II, the Schiff base is first formed, which is then converted into a quinoxaline lactone IV. The excess of II then converted IV into the yellow product III.

IT **806-91-7P**
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, by condensation of phenyldioxobutyrolactone with phenylenediamine)

RN 806-91-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-aminophenyl)-3-(hydroxyphenylmethyl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1985:185401 CAPLUS

DN 102:185401

TI Condensation of o-phenylenediamine with dehydro-L-ascorbic acid derivatives and analogs

AU Tsujimoto, Yuji; Ohmori, Mitsuaki; Takagi, Masanosuke

CS Dep. Hyg. Chem., Osaka City Inst. Public Health Environ. Sci., Osaka, 543, Japan

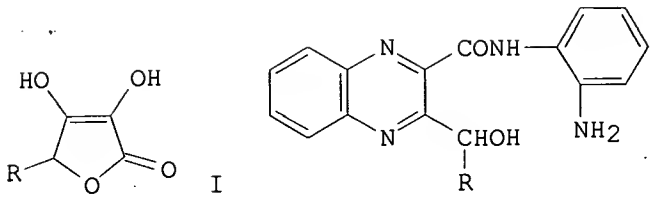
SO Carbohydr. Res. (1985), 138(1), 148-52
CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

DT Journal

LA English

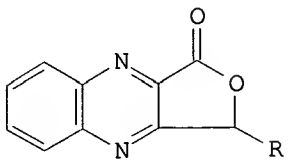
OS CASREACT 102:185401

GI

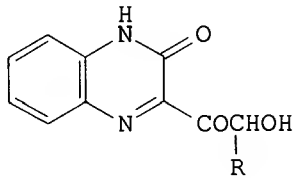


I

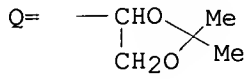
II



III



IV



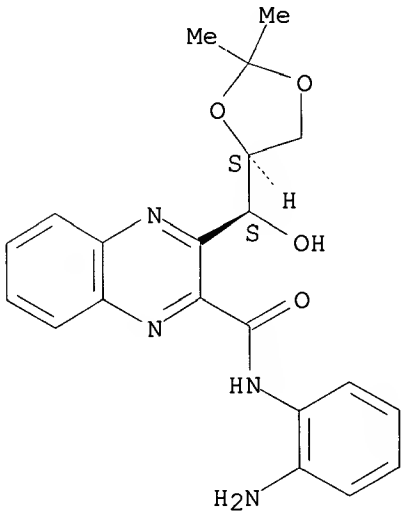
AB Oxidn. of L-ascorbic acid analogs I [R = Me, Q, CH(OH)CH2OCO(CH2)14Me] followed by treatment with excess o-C6H4(NH2)2 gave the corresponding quinoxalines II in 62, 31, and 40% yield, resp. In the case of I (R = Q) 33% quinoxaline III was also obtained. Hydrolysis of II (R = Me) with aq. HCl gave III (R = Me). III (R = Me) on treatment with o-C6H4(NH2)2 gave II (R = Me). In the condensation of oxidized I with excess o-C6H4(NH2)2, the intermediacy of quinoxaline IV was confirmed by PhNHNH2 trapping. In the condensation of oxidized I with o-C6H4(NH2)2 the major pathway is the formation of IV and the minor one is the formation of III.

IT **96103-25-2P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

RN 96103-25-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-aminophenyl)-3-[(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)hydroxymethyl]-, [S-(R*,R*)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1975:72953 CAPLUS

DN 82:72953

TI 3-Alkyl-3-allyl-2,4-diketo-1,2,4,5-tetrahydro-3H-benzo-1,5-

diazepines and their hydration products

AU Wagner, Edwin

CS Inst. Chem. Chem. Technol. Drugs, Sch. Med., Wroclaw, Pol.

SO Rocz. Chem. (1974), 48(7-8), 1289-96
CODEN: ROCHAC

DT Journal

LA English

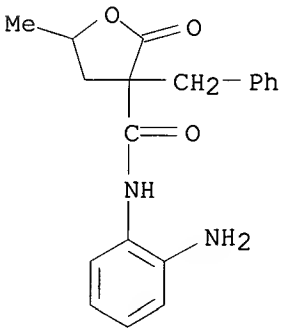
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB The benzodiazepines I (R = Me, Et, Me2CH, Bu, Me2CHCH2, PhCH2, Ph, Et2NCH2CH2, Me2NCH2CH2CH2, cyclohexyl) were prepd. from alkylallylmalonic esters and o-(H2N)2C6H4. Hydration of I with hot 85% H3PO4 gave mainly the benzimidazoles II, and with concd. H2SO4 gave mainly the lactone III. I (R = Me2CH, Ph, cyclohexyl) with either acid gave the furobenzodiazepines IV.

IT **54871-54-4P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

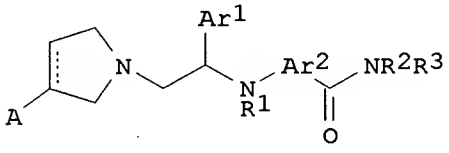
RN 54871-54-4 CAPLUS

CN 3-Furancarboxamide, N-(2-aminophenyl)tetrahydro-5-methyl-2-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d bib abs 1-5

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 43 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 128:243949 CA
TI Preparation of pyrrolidinyl- and pyrrolinylethylamines as kappa agonists.
IN Ito, Fumitaka; Kondo, Hiroshi
PA Pfizer Inc., USA; Pfizer Pharmaceuticals Inc.; Ito, Fumitaka; Kondo, Hiroshi
SO PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9812177 A1 19980326
DS W: AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, IL, IS, JP, KR, LK, LV, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI WO 97-IB1021 19970821
PRAI WO 96-IB957 19960918
DT Patent
LA English
OS MARPAT 128:243949
GI

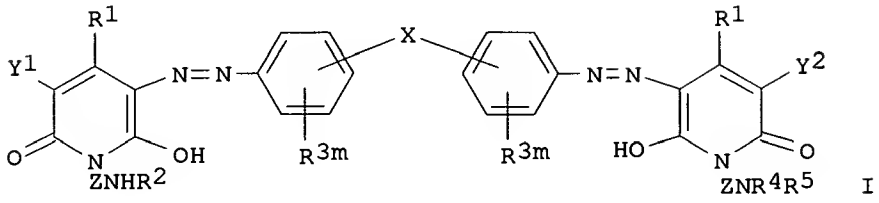


I

AB Title compds. [I; A = null, H, halo, OH, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, etc.; dotted line = optional double bond; Ar1 = (substituted) Ph; Ar2 = (substituted) Ph, naphthyl, pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, pyrimidinyl; R1 = H, OH, alkyl, alkoxy, etc.; R2, R3 = H, OH, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, Ph, phenylalkyl, etc.; R2R3N = (substituted) pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl], were prepd. Thus, 2-[3(S)-methoxymethoxypyrrolidin-1-yl]-1(RS)-phenylethanol (prepn. given) and Et3N in CH2Cl2 were treated with MeSO2Cl at 0.degree. to give a residue which was refluxed with Me 4-methylaminobenzoate in EtOH to give 62.5% Me 4-[N-[2-[3(S)-methoxymethoxypyrrolidin-1-yl]-1(S)-phenylethyl]-N-methylamino]benzoate. This was sapond. with 4N NaOH in MeOH (100%) and the resulting acid was stirred with PrNH2 and 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride in CH2Cl2 to give 72% 4-[N-[2-[3(S)-methoxymethoxypyrrolidin-1-yl]-1(S)-phenylethyl]-N-methylamino]-N'-propylbenzamide. Some I inhibited acute pain in rats with ED50 <10 mg/kg orally.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 43 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 126:187362 CA
TI Basic disazo dyes, their preparation and their use
IN Geiwiz, Juergen; Moser, Helmut Anton; Pedrazzi, Reinhard

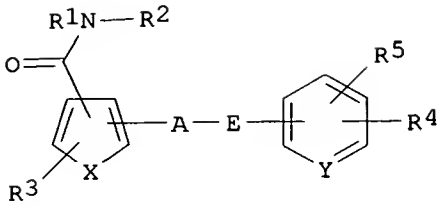
PA Sandoz-Patent-Gmbh, Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
PI DE 19629238 A1 19970123
AI DE 96-19629238 19960719
PRAI DE 95-19526652 19950721
DT Patent
LA German
OS MARPAT 126:187362
GI



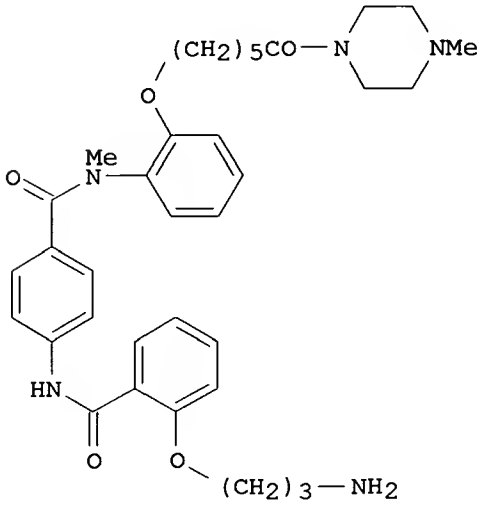
I

AB The dyes (I; R1 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, OH, benzyl, phenethyl; R2, R4 = org. group; R3 = halogen, OH, alkyl, alkoxy; R5 = H, org. group; X = direct bond or linking group; Y1, Y2 = H, CN, carboxy ester, carboxamide, sulfonamide, heterocyclic ammonio with anion; Z = alkylene, alkenylene; m = 0-2) are obtained from X-linked arom. diamine diazo components and hydroxypyridone coupling components. I provide fast shades on leather and paper with little colored dyeing effluent. Thus, tetrazotized 4,3'-diaminobenzanilide was coupled first with 6-hydroxy-4-methyl-1-[3-(methylamino)propyl]-2-pyridone (II) and then with the 3-pyridinium chloride betaine form of II to give a dye (.lambda.max 435 nm), brilliant yellow on paper.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 43 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 126:157289 CA
TI Benzamide derivatives and their use as vasopressin antagonists
IN Setoi, Hiroyuki; Ohkawa, Takehiko; Zenkoh, Tatsuya; Sawada, Hitoshi; Sato, Kentaro; Tanaka, Hirokazu
PA Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan; Setoi, Hiroyuki; Ohkawa, Takehiko; Zenkoh, Tatsuya; Sawada, Hitoshi; Sato, Kentaro; Tanaka, Hirokazu
SO PCT Int. Appl., 322 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9641795 A1 19961227
DS W: AU, CA, CN, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NZ, SG, US, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 96-JP1533 19960606
PRAI GB 95-11694 19950609
DT Patent
LA English
OS MARPAT 126:157289
GI



I



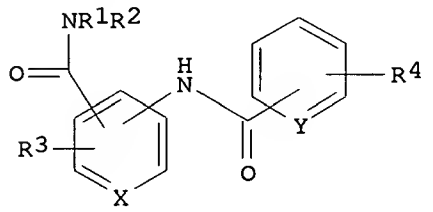
II

AB The invention relates to new benzamide derivs. having vasopressin antagonistic activity, and to pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, processes for their prepn., and pharmaceutical compns. The compds. are represented by formula I [R1 = (un)substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl; R2 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl; R3 = H, halo, OH, (un)substituted acyloxy, alkyl, (cyclo)alkoxy, NO2, amino, acyl; R4 = OH, halo, NO2, (un)substituted amino, acyloxy, alkoxy, alkylthio, alk(en/yn)yl, etc; R5 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, halo; A = bond, O, NH; E = alkylene, alkenylene, CO, SO2, etc.; X = CH:CH, CH:N, S; Y = CH, N]. Approx. 470 synthetic examples of I and over 100 intermediates are described. For instance, amidation of 2-(PhCH2O)C6H4CO2H with 4-H2NC6H4CONMeC6H4[O(CH2)5CO2Et]-2 (prepn. given), followed by sapon. of the ester, amidation with N-methylpiperazine, hydrogenolytic debenzylation, etherification with N-(3-bromopropyl)phthalimide, hydrazinolyis of the imide, and acidification, gave title compd. II as the di-HCl salt (III). In assays for binding at human vasopressin V1 receptors and cloned human V2 receptors in vitro, III had IC50 values of 14 and 1400 nM, resp.

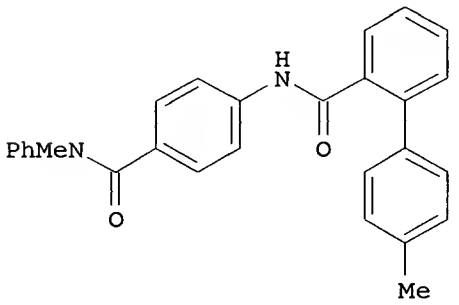
L12 ANSWER 4 OF 43 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 126:48352 CA
TI Dyes for color filters, and photosensitive resin compositions containing them
IN Itoh, Hisato; Karasawa, Akio; Sugimoto, Kenichi
PA Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Inc., Japan
SO U.S., 35 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 987,960, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
PI US 5578419 A 19961126
AI US 94-223605 19940406
PRAI JP 91-328474 19911212
US 92-987960 19921211
DT Patent
LA English
OS MARPAT 126:48352
AB Dyes suitable for use in the fabrication of color filters are

represented by D(AYn1)n2, where D represents a chromophoric (di)phenoxy- or (phenylthio)anthraquinone nucleus, A denotes a connecting group, Y is a photopolymerizable group having one of several specified structures, n1 is 1-10,000, and n2 is 1-10. Thus, 1-amino-4-hydroxy-2-(p-tolyloxy)anthraquinone was condensed with N-(chloromethyl)-2-phenylmaleimide in C2H4Cl2 in the presence of ZnCl2 to give a dye with .lambda.max 512 nm.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 43 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 125:328306 CA
TI Preparation of benzamide derivatives as vasopressin antagonists
IN Setoi, Hiroyuki; Ohkawa, Takehiko; Zenkoh, Tatsuya; Hemmi, Keiji; Tanaka, Hirokazu
PA Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 281 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9529152 A1 19951102
DS W: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 95-JP788 19950421
PRAI GB 94-8185 19940425
DT Patent
LA English
OS MARPAT 125:328306
GI



I



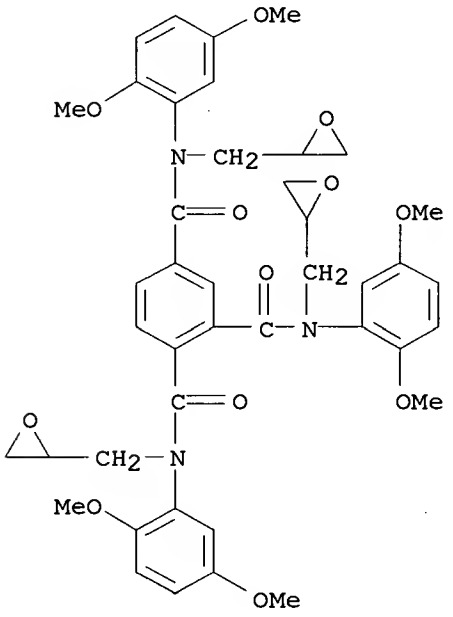
II

AB Title compds. [I; (cyclo)alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, etc.; R2 = (cyclo)alkyl, arylalkyl, etc.; R3 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, etc.; R4 = alkyl, (un)substituted aryl; X,Y = CH or N] were prepd. Thus, PhNHMe was amidated by 4-(O2N)C6H4COCl and the reduced product amidated by 4-MeC6H4C6H4(CO2H)-2 to give title compd. II. Data for in vitro vasopressin antagonism by I were given.

=> d bib abs hitstr 42

L12 ANSWER 42 OF 43 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 77:127407 CA
TI N,N'-diglycidyl dianilide monomers

IN Batzer, Hans; Habermeier, Juergen; Porret, Daniel
PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G.
SO Ger. Offen., 35 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
PI DE 2147899 19720706
PRAI CH 70-14268 19700925
DT Patent
LA German
AB The title monomers and polymers made from them were prepd. Thus, N,N'-diglycidyladipanilide (I) [36596-56-2] was prepd. by treating adipic acid dianilide with epichlorohydrin and tetramethylammonium chloride at 112-15.deg. for 60 min. The intermediate was dehydrohalogenated with NaOH at 60.deg. for 3.5 hr to give yellow-orange I. I (59.6 g) was melted in a mold and mixed with 40.4 g hexahydrophthalic anhydride to give hard, insol., unmeltable, reddish N,N'-diglycidyladipanilide-hexahydrophthalic anhydride resin [36594-96-4]. Eleven other I analogs were prepd. N,N'-diglycidylsebacanilide-hexahydrophthalic anhydride resin [36594-97-5] was also prepd.
IT **38472-09-2P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 38472-09-2 CA
CN 1,2,4-Benzenetricarboxamide, N,N',N''-tris(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N,N',N''-tris(oxiranylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d bib abs hitstr 43

L12 ANSWER 43 OF 43 CA COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 76:15768 CA
TI Photographic material for the silver-dye bleach process
IN Piller, Bernhard
PA CIBA-Geigy A.-G.
SO Swiss, 26 pp.
CODEN: SWXXAS
PI CH 508225 19710715
AI CH 19690213
DT Patent

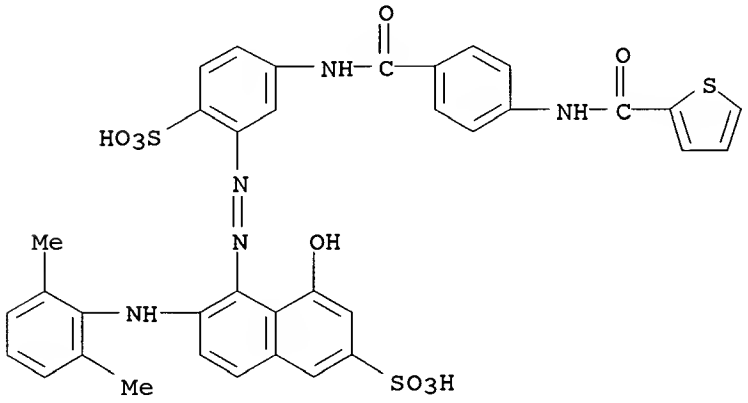
LA Unavailable

AB Diffusion-fast, water sol. azo dyes, I (n = 0, 1; R = substituted phenyl; R1 = H, SO3H; R2 = H, Me; X = CO, CONH; Y = CO, CONH; Z = substituted phenyl or benzyl) and II, useful for the title process were prepd. For example, 1-(5-amino-2-sulfophenylazo)-8-hydroxy-2-(2,6-dimethylanilino)naphthalene-6-sulfonic acid was neutralized with Na2CO3 to pH 7, then treated 2 hr with p-O2NC6H4COCl in acetone to give the benzoylated amine, the NO2 group was reduced with Na2S and benzoylated with BzCl to give 1-[5-[(4-benzamido)benzamido]-2-sulfophenylazo]-8-hydroxy-2-(2,6-dimethylanilino)naphthalene-6-sulfonic acid [30714-02-4]. Similarly, 8-hydroxy-2-(2,6-dimethylanilino)-1-[3'-sulfo-4-(p-tolylureido)-4'-biphenylylazo]naphthalene-6-sulfonic acid [30714-18-2] and 44 other I such as 8-hydroxy-1-[5-[3-(p-tolylureido)benzamido]-2-sulfophenylazo]-2-(4-sulfoanilino)naphthalene-6-sulfonic acid [30707-53-0] and 5-[[4'-[3-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)ureido]-3-sulfo-4-biphenyl]azo]-6-(2,6-dimethylanilino)-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid (II) [30714-19-3] were prepd.

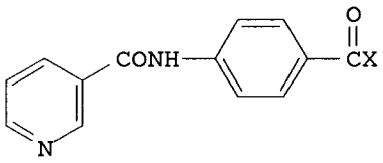
IT **30714-23-9**
RL: PROC (Process)
(optical absorption of)

RN 30714-23-9 CA

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 6-[(2,6-dimethylphenyl)amino]-4-hydroxy-5-[[2-sulfo-5-[[4-[(2-thienylcarbonyl)amino]benzoyl]amino]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



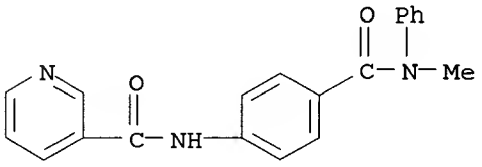
AN 118:59547 CA
TI Novel substituted nicotinamide derivatives: synthesis and evaluation for antihypertensive activity
AU Youssef, Khairia M.; Mohamed, Mosaad S.; El-Badry, Ossama M.
CS Fac. Pharm., Cairo Univ., Cairo, Egypt
SO Alexandria J. Pharm. Sci. (1992), 6(2), 201-4
CODEN: AJPSES
DT Journal
LA English
GI



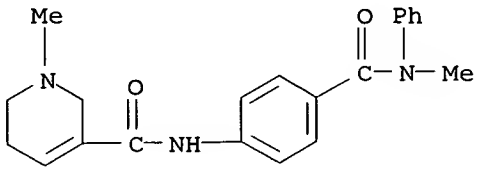
I

AB The synthesis of two novel series of nicotinamide derivs. I (X = NRR1, NRR1 = pyrrolidino, morpholino, piperidino, piperazino; methylphenylamino; X = OCH2CONRR1) was carried out. 3-[(4-Carboxyphenyl)aminocarbonyl]pyridine (II) was converted to its acid chloride which was reacted with HNRR1 to give I (X = NRR1) in quant. yield. The sodium salt of II reacted with ClCH2CONRR1 to give I (X = OCH2CONRR1). I (X = NRR1, OCH2CONRR1) were converted to their Me iodide salts which were reduced with NaBH4 to give 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine derivs. Eight of the new compds. were tested for hypotensive activity in anesthetized normotensive rabbits.

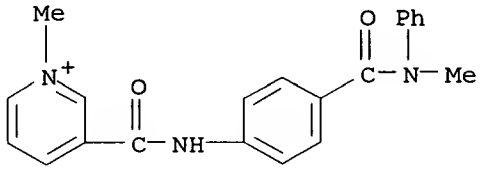
IT **145222-05-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and conversion of, to Me iodide salt)
RN 145222-05-5 CA
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, N-[4-[(methylphenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **145222-12-4P 145430-94-0P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and redn. of)
RN 145222-12-4 CA
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, 1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-1-methyl-N-[4-[(methylphenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 145430-94-0 CA
CN Pyridinium, 1-methyl-3-[[[4-[(methylphenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-, iodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



File 351:DERWENT WPI 1963-1998/UD=9809;UP=9806;UM=9804
(c)1998 Derwent Info Ltd

#5

Set	Items	Description
?s pn= (jp 7258100)		
S1	1	PN= (JP 7258100)

?t 1/7

1/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1998 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010478669
WPI Acc No: 95-379990/**199549**
Carcinostatic glycolipid used as food additives - prepd. by extracting sweet potatoes in hot water and steam and purifying extract using column chromatography
Patent Assignee: MICHIOKA O (MICH-I); NAGAI I (NAGA-I)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
JP 7258100	A	19951009	JP 9494047	A	19940324	A61K-035/78	199549 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9494047 A 19940324
Patent Details:

Patent	Kind	Lan	Pg	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
JP 7258100	A		4			

Abstract (Basic): JP 7258100 A
Isolation and purificn. of glycolipid of sweet potatoes (Ipomoeabatatas), is effected by extracting fresh or dried whole sweet potatoes including leaves, vines, and stems, in hot water and steam, or water and/or organic solvents with ultrasonic wave, and purifying the extract using column chromatography-thin layer chromatography.
Also claimed is carcinostatic glycolipid prepd. from sweet potatoes.
The solvents are pref. methanol and/or chloroform.
USE - The carcinostatic glycolipid is used as food additive useful for prevention of cancers.
In an example, stems and leaves of sweet potatoes were cut into flakes of 1 cm, and dried. 0.1 g of the dry flakes and green tea flakes were packed in a tea bag. 10 bags/day were effective for prevention of cancers.
Dwg.0/0
Derwent Class: B04
International Patent Class (Main): A61K-035/78
International Patent Class (Additional): A61K-031/715

?s pn= (jp 7206765)		
S2	1	PN= (JP 7206765)

?t 2/7

2/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI
(c)1998 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010407701 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 95-309040/**199540**
New propenylbenzoic acid cpd. antitumour agents - prepd. from e.g. 3,5-di t-butyl-4-methoxy acetophenone and methyl 4-formyl benzoate
Patent Assignee: CHUGOKU IGAKUKAGAKUIN YAKUBUTSU KENKYUSH (CHUG-N); TAISHO PHARM CO LTD (TAIS)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
JP 7206765	A	19950808	JP 93333132	A	19931227	C07C-065/40	199540 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93333132 A 19931227

Patent Details:
Patent Kind Lan Pg Filing Notes Application Patent
JP 7206765 A 7

Abstract (Basic): JP 7206765 A
Benzoic acid derivs. of formula (I) and their salts are new. R1, R2 = H or 1-5C alkyl.
In an example, 3,5-di-t-butyl-4-methoxyacetophenone (3.0g) and methyl 4-formylbenzoate (1.88g) in dry MeOH (40 ml) and 20% sodium methoxide soln. (5 ml) were stirred at room temp. for 4 hrs. and left overnight. After adjusting the pH to 7 (HCl) the MeOH was removed and the solid was pptd. by adjusting the pH to 2-3 (HCl). The solid was filtered and recrystallised from ethanol to give 3.8g of 4-(3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4 -methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo -1-propenyl)benzoic acid (Ia).
(Ia) has IC50 values of 5.22, 3.80, 2.08, 4.42 and 2.30 mug/ml against P388 leukaemic cells, KB nasopharyngeal tumour cells, H69 small cell lung cancer cells, A2780 ovary cancer cells and HT1197 bladder cancer cells.
USE - (I) are useful for the prevention and treatment of malignant tumours.
ADVANTAGE - (I) have potent antitumour activity and differentiation induction.
Dwg.0/2
Derwent Class: B05
International Patent Class (Main): C07C-065/40
International Patent Class (Additional): A61K-031/19; A61K-031/235; C07C-069/94
?s pn= (jp 6316520)
S3 1 PN= (JP 6316520)
?t 3/7

3/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

010013283 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 94-280994/199435
Use of 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentaenoic acid - for mfr. of cell differentiation inducer, esp. for treating leukaemia
Patent Assignee: EISAI CO LTD (EISA)
Inventor: ASANO S; MORIWAKI H; MUTO Y; TAKAHASHI T; TOJO A; TSURUMI H
Number of Countries: 011 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
EP 614662	A1	19940914	EP 94103055	A	19940301	A61K-031/20	199435 B
CA 2117116	A	19940912	CA 2117116	A	19940307	A61K-031/195	199443
JP 6316520	A	19941115	JP 93300806	A	19931108	A61K-031/20	199505
TW 282400	A	19960801	TW 94102006	A	19940308	A61K-031/78	199649
CN 1099264	A	19950301	CN 94102318	A	19940310	A61K-031/20	199722

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93300806 A 19931108; JP 9376388 A 19930311
Cited Patents: 05Jnl.Ref
Patent Details:
Patent Kind Lan Pg Filing Notes Application Patent
EP 614662 A1 E 13
Designated States (Regional): CH DE FR GB IT LI NL
JP 6316520 A 7

Abstract (Basic): EP 614662 A
Use of (2E,4E,6E,10E)-3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2,4,6,10,14-hexadecapentaenoic acid (I) or its salts in the mfr. of a cell differentiation inducer is new. (I) is described in US 4917829, US 4988732 and JA 32058/1988.
USE - (I) is useful for treating tumours of the haematopoietic system, e.g. leukaemia, malignant lymphoma, multiple myeloma and macroglobulinaemia, esp. acute promyelocytic leukaemia (APL) or myeloid

dysplasia syndrome.
ADVANTAGE - (I) has lower toxicity and a better therapeutic index than all-trans-retinoic acid (ATRA) and is expected not to cause drug resistance problems due to induction of hepatic drug-metabolising enzymes.
Dwg.0/2
Derwent Class: B05
International Patent Class (Main): A61K-031/195; A61K-031/20; A61K-031/78
?s pn= (jp 6305955)
S4 1 PN= (JP 6305955)
?t 4/7

4/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

010117923 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 95-019174/**199503**
Cell differentiation inducer contg. menatetrenone deriv. - used to treat cancer e.g. in haemopoietic organs or solid cancers
Patent Assignee: EISAI CO LTD (EISA)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
JP 6305955	A	19941101	JP 93122173	A	19930427	A61K-031/12	199503 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93122173 A 19930427
Patent Details:

Patent	Kind	Lan	Pg	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
JP 6305955	A		9			

Abstract (Basic): JP 6305955 A
Cell differentiation inducers contg. menatetrenone (vitamin K2) of formula (I) are new.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The inducers are effective in treatment of cancers in haematopoietic organs (e.g. acute and chronic leukaemia, malignant lymphoma, multiple myeloma and macroglobylinaemia) and solid cancers (e.g. cerebral tumour, cancer in head and neck, mammary cancer, lung cancer, oesophagus cancer, gastric cancer, colon cancer, hepatic cancer, cholecystic and bile duct cancer, pancreatic cancer, islet cell adenoma, renal cell carcinoma, adrenal cortical carcinoma, bladder cancer, prostatic cancer, ovarian tumour, uterus cancer, choriocarcinoma, adenoma gelatinosa, malignant carcinoid tumour, carcinoma cutaneum, malignant melanoma, osteosarcoma, soft tissue tumour, neuroblastoma, Wilms' tumour, embryonal rhabdomyosarcomas and retinoblastoma).
The inducers may be formulated into oral prepns. (e.g. powder, granules, tablets, capsules) or injection or external prepns. and applied at a daily dose of (I) 10 mg-10 g (50 mg-5 g partic. 100 mg - 1 g) for an adult.
Dwg.0/0
Derwent Class: B05
International Patent Class (Main): A61K-031/12
?s pn= (jp 6256181)
S5 1 PN= (JP 6256181)
?t 5/7

5/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

010062208 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 94-329919/**199441**
Cell differentiation inducer contg. delta tocopherol - for treating haematopoietic or solid tumours
Patent Assignee: EISAI CO LTD (EISA)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Main IPC Week
JP 6256181 A 19940913 JP 9369132 A 19930305 A61K-031/355 199441 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9369132 A 19930305
Patent Details:
Patent Kind Lan Pg Filing Notes Application Patent
JP 6256181 A 8

Abstract (Basic): JP 6256181 A

A cell differentiation inducer comprises delta-tocopherol as an effective component.

Also claimed are a haematopoietic tumour treating agent and a solid tumour treating agent comprising the cell differentiation inducer.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Delta-tocopherol has cell differentiation inducing effect and will be a clinically useful treating and/or improving agent to various cancers and malignant tumours.

Dwg.0/0

Derwent Class: B03
International Patent Class (Main): A61K-031/355
International Patent Class (Additional): C07D-311/58
?s pn= (jp 6192073)
S6 1 PN= (JP 6192073)
?t 6/7

6/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

009992702 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 94-260413/**199432**
Cell-differentiation inducer contg nonadecatetraene derivs. - is useful as anticancer agent for haematopoietic organs.
Patent Assignee: EISAI CO LTD (EISA)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Main IPC Week
JP 6192073 A 19940712 JP 92357256 A 19921224 A61K-031/12 199432 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 92357256 A 19921224
Patent Details:
Patent Kind Lan Pg Filing Notes Application Patent
JP 6192073 A 13

Abstract (Basic): JP 6192073 A

Cell-differentiation inducer comprising cpds. of formula

H-(CH2-C(CH3)=CH-CH2)n-R (I)

is useful as a new type of anticancer agent. R = lower alkyl substd. by a lower acyl gp. or an OH gp. and n = 2-6.

Specifically claimed cpds. of formula (I) are where R = -CH2-COCH3, n = 4 (II, geranylgeranylacetone) and R = -CH2CH(OH)CH3, n = 4 (III). (I) are claimed as a remedy for cancer in haematopoietic organs, i.e. acute or chronic leukaemia, malignant lymphoma, multiple myeloma or macro-globulinaemia, also claimed as remedy for solid cancers, e.g. in brain, breast lung, stomach, colon, etc. (28 specific types of cancer claimed).

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are useful as a new type of anticancer agents, which induce differentiation of tumour cells to normal to normal matured cells. (I) are safer, broader spectrum toward various kinds of tumours and have less serious side-effects than other known anticancer agents, which kill highly multiplicative tumour cells but are also toxic to normal cells.

Dwg.0/4

Derwent Class: B05
International Patent Class (Main): A61K-031/12
International Patent Class (Additional): A61K-031/045
?s pn= (jp 6179622)
S7 1 PN= (JP 6179622)
?t 7/7

7/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 351:DERWENT WPI

009977942 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 94-245655/**199430**
Differentiation inducing agents comprise dihydroxy- cholecalciferol deriv. - useful for treating tumours and psoriasis
Patent Assignee: TAISHO PHARM CO LTD (TAIS)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Main IPC	Week
JP 6179622	A	19940628	JP 92334483	A	19921215	A61K-031/59	199430 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 92334483 A 19921215
Patent Details:

Patent	Kind	Lan	Pg	Filing Notes	Application	Patent
JP 6179622	A		9			

Abstract (Basic): JP 6179622 A

Differentiation inducing agents comprise 26,27-dimethyl-delta(22)-1alpha,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol of formula (I).

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) possesses strong differentiation inducing activity whereas its Ca metabolic activity is low, and it does not enhance the absorption of Ca through the intestine. (I) is safe even when administered over a long period of time. (I) can be used to treat tumours and psoriasis. (I) is administered orally or parenterally in a form of powder, granules, tablets, pills, capsules, elixirs, suspension, emulsion, syrup, alcohol soln. and oily soln.. Dosage is 0.001-1000 (pref. 0.05 micro-g - 500) micro-g once in 1-5 days.

Dwg.0/0

Derwent Class: B01; B05
International Patent Class (Main): A61K-031/59
International Patent Class (Additional): C07C-401/00